

THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

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EDITOR

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METCALF AND PEARL HARBOR.

Honolulu need not be alarmed over the report that Secretary Metcalf will oppose the Pearl Harbor plans. The President has, in the terms of his message, committed his administration to them; and as Secretary Metcalf is part and parcel of that administration, it behooves him to either stand in or get out. That he will lay no obstacle in the President's path so long as he remains in the cabinet, may be accepted as a matter of course. What California congressmen may do is another matter; and we take it for granted that they will try to get the naval station away from us. But with the administration at work for Hawaii no alarm need be felt over California's official attitude.

SHIP SUBVENTIONS.

The Pacific Mail is about to meet the competition of fine ships, finer than its own and costing less, ships sailing under the Japanese flag, manned by cheap labor and having the preference of Japanese and perhaps Chinese shippers. How can it expect to do business in rivalry with them without a subsidy from its government which will remove the handicap of greater initial cost and larger operating expenses? Can any one show it a way to make money when the competitor is able to underbid it on all it undertakes to do?

The issue is not one of making the Pacific Mail Company rich, but of keeping it alive so far as its transpacific traffic is concerned. Is it worth while to keep it alive? Is it worth a subsidy to maintain the American flag in these waters? May not vessels that we subsidize in peace, pay the debt tenfold in the services that may be required of them in time of war?

These are the real questions before Congress. The principle involved has already been worked out to the vast advantage of the country. The day it was decided to subsidize railroads was a pledge of expansion in the wealth, enterprise and influence of the United States. The land grant roads civilized, energized and populated western America, just as the subvention of ships would enlarge the boundaries of American commerce, recreate a native seafaring class and make this power greater and stronger. No harm of enough size to offset the good, has come of railroad subsidies, so why should it be expected of steamship subsidies?

Better put the American merchant marine on the pension list than to use the enormous business of our carrying trade to build up the maritime power of rival nations.

SUPERVISOR KEALOHA.

Supervisor Kealoa is in trouble, it having been ascertained by his fellow-supervisors that he had drawn \$109 on October 1, to meet the road payroll at Laie, and had failed to pay the laborers; and that, on Tuesday of last week, he had drawn \$1300 for the Koolauloa district's October payroll and that, up to date, he had only disbursed a trifling part of that sum. Upon this showing Kealoa was deprived of the privilege of handling the road fund and ordered to pay back to the County Treasurer, this morning, all public money remaining in his hands. Whether he can do it, today will tell. His excuse for withholding the money from the laborers is that he had a luan to occupy him. How much this luan cost and where the money came from may be the subject of investigation later.

This is another example of Home Rule in office. Kealoa was elected supervisor on the Home Rule ticket after making a record as slimy and crooked as the trail of an eel in the mud. He is the man who ordered certain expensive road work on the other side of the island, then denied at a supervisors' meeting that he had done so and had nothing to say last night when asked for the truth about it. Now, he is called to account in a much graver matter; and the grand jury as well as the taxpayers will be interested in the outcome.

BEWARE OF SACCHARIN.

The practical and scientific investigations into food values have been of immensely more importance than merely determining the relative dietary quality of various articles of food. They have been of prime importance in detecting adulterants and in driving out deleterious substances and poisons from among the lists of accepted foods.

One of the most striking examples of this service to health is found in our present knowledge of saccharin. Saccharin is one of those coal tar products which gave to analytical chemistry such a wizardry a quarter of a century ago. It was discovered by a German chemist, C. Fahlberg. He patented it, named it saccharine, and made a fortune out of it.

Its only quality which made it marketable as a food substance is that it is sweet. It is five hundred times as sweet as sugar. But it has no other resemblance to sugar; it has none of the other qualities of sugar. But because it is sweet, and because at the time of its discovery the wonders of the coal tar chemistry so dazzled and captivated the scientific as well as the popular mind, and above all because the food value of sugar was then little known or understood, the discovery of saccharine was hailed as a boon to mankind.

In those days even scientists thought of sugar simply as a sweetening substance and a not indispensable condiment. The fact that it is a true food serving valuable purposes both in assimilation and in the production of tissue, was not fully comprehended by any, and was not generally recognized even in a dim way. Hence it was not unnatural that it should be accepted into the list of commodities sold as foods as at its face value, which was that of a substance from three to five hundred times as sweet as sugar.

But with the investigation into real food values came a new view of saccharin. These investigations speedily showed that while sugar has a high food value, saccharin has absolutely none. It is sweet and that is all. But the question naturally arose: If it has no food value may it not be deleterious? Independent investigations on this point in a number of countries soon answered the question in the affirmative. It is deleterious. Wider and more carefully collated experiments demonstrated that it is not only deleterious, but is actually a poison, not a rapid and violent one like Prussic acid, but a sure, but a poison. It circulates unchanged throughout the entire body. It interferes with the digestive processes in the mouth, in the stomach and in the intestines.

The general arousing of sentiment as to pure food, and a growing distrust of coal tar products to be taken into the alimentary canal, has had the effect during the past few years of greatly limiting the use of saccharin. And what these sentiments have failed to accomplish pure food laws have in large measure completed.

Yet lately, it is said, there has been an effort to reintroduce it as a sweetening substance, and it is said to have found its way to some extent into merchandise used in Honolulu. The character of the substance is such that the public should be warned regarding it, and those whose duty it is to enforce the pure food laws, territorial and federal, should be watchful.

The supervisors, with the exception of Cox and Kealoa, did themselves credit last night by defeating the Brown Salary Grab motion. It will be noted that the County Attorney's office did not venture to defend the Grab by legal justification but merely held that the supervisors could further the scheme if they wanted to. In other words, a gratuity was suggested. Happily, the majority of the county fathers were not in an eleemosynary mood and the Brown raid came to naught.

The President has touched a vital point in the labor agitation by proposing that injunctions issued during periods of dispute between capital and labor be limited as to time. Undoubtedly, the power of injunction has been abused and anything designed to prevent such occurrences are in the line of exact justice. The Republican platform is likely to embrace the President's idea in a plank. If so, the government by injunction issue will be spiked.

The judicial sensitiveness that finds it impossible to convict of furious and heedless driving when only heedless driving is proved, might find precedent in the convictions for assault and battery in the District Court where only assault is proved.

If Japan is going to send a more aggressive man to Washington in Aoki's place it may lead the President, if any of the Rough Riders are out of office, to send one of them to Tokio in O'Brien's place.

Governor Hughes of New York is the only growing candidate in the presidential field.

THE STORY OF THE DESERTED BRIDE

"Why should there be two laws, one for the man and one for the woman?" This is the question raised by "A Deserted Bride," which the Elleford company will present here for the first time tonight at the Orpheum theater. Mary Preston, deceived into a mock marriage with John Graham, eventually marries Tom Livingstone, whom she truly loves and who prior to their marriage refuses to let her tell him the story of her life. On their marriage night he confesses to her that for several years he had lived with another woman who had been the same as a wife to him. She, in turn, tells him of her own misfortune, and he, instead of granting her the forgiveness she had so readily granted him, rises in indignation, casts her from him and deserts her. It is around this theme so aptly illustrating the difference in man's and woman's views, that the play revolves, through five fascinating acts to a happy ending. It can readily be seen that "A Deserted Bride" is out of the run of the ordinary melodrama.

Mr. Cooley plays the role of Graham, the original destroyer of Mary's happiness, while Miss Kingsbury has the part of Mary. "A Deserted Bride" is to be presented Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, and at the Saturday afternoon matinee.

Again it is requested that all children attending the matinee leave their names at the door. At Christmas time there will be a surprise in store for all those who have been regular attendants at the Saturday afternoon performances.

The first farce comedy of the engagement is to be presented Monday night, when the company will appear in "A Bachelor's Honeymoon." The following Monday night Mr. Cooley plans to produce the play to which Honolulu people have been looking with interest, Kipling's "The Light That Failed."

CHANNEL WHARF

(Continued From Page One.)

upon the Department of Commerce and Labor the need and utility of that wharf for our service. Take for instance the arrival of the European immigrants some months ago; without the use of that wharf we would have been hard put to it for accommodations. But we need it at other times. When immigrants are brought on the scow from Quarantine island unless we have a right to the use of this wharf we have no place to land the scow. For these reasons I urged on the department the desirability of having that wharf turned over to the department. When Secretary Straus was here, I presented the matter to him. He told me to find out on what terms the Territory would turn it over to the department. I went to Governor Frear. He said the Territory would turn it over to any department which the Navy authorized it to do, on the payment to the Territory of its appraised value, according to the original terms with the navy. The matter was then considered by the departments in Washington, and some time ago I received advice to the effect that the wharf would not be turned over to the Department of Commerce and Labor, but would be turned over to the War Department. At the same time I was instructed to confer with the military authorities here to plan a working arrangement with them whereby the Immigration Service should have the use of the wharf for its purposes whenever it needed them. The idea was simply that one branch of the national service should not interfere with another and that they should cooperate. In accordance with these instructions I spoke to Captain Humphrey about the matter, and at that time he had received no advice from the War Department in regard to the matter. The advice I received, however, were explicit that the wharf was to be turned over to the War Department and that the Immigration Service was to arrange a working plan with the Quartermaster's department here for its use.

At the United States Depot Quartermaster's office, it was said yesterday that no cable or other advice had been received from the War Department on the subject but that they were expected in regular course. At the Capitol it was said that no cable or other advice in regard to the matter had been received.

The War Department has been using the naval wharves in the past for its transports, by comity with the Navy Department. But the coal fleet of the navy, and the expected increased use by naval vessels of the naval wharves, have made it desirable that the War Department should have another wharf for its transports, and the Channel wharf is entirely suitable for this purpose, and there is abundant room makai of the Immigrant Station for any supplies of coal the War Department may bring here.

The wharf is worth in round numbers about \$50,000.

CROUP.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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